L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	1	"10/081969"	USPAT; US-PGPUB;	2004/02/11 11:37
2	1	"10/081969" and promoter	EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	2004/02/11 12:00
3	1	"10/081969" and osteocalcin adj promoter	IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO;	2004/02/11 12:05
4	1	"10/081969" and HBSS	DERWENT; IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	2004/02/11 12:04
5	346	osteocalcin adj promoter	IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO;	2004/02/11 12:07
6	12	osteocalcin adj promoter same tumor	DERWENT; IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	2004/02/11 12:05
7	240	(adenoviral or adenovirus) adj vector and (osteocalcin adj promoter)	IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	2004/02/11 12:06
8	372	(osteocalcin or E2F) adj promoter	IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	2004/02/11 12:07
9	27	((osteocalcin or E2F) adj promoter) same (adenovirus or adenoviral)	IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	2004/02/11 12:07
10	27	((osteocalcin or E2F) adj promoter) same (adenovirus or adenoviral or ad)	IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	2004/02/11 12:07
11	1	((osteocalcin or E2F) adj promoter) same (adenovirus or adenoviral or ad) same (termination adj signal or poly adj ("a" or adenylation))	IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	2004/02/11 12:08
12	2	<pre>((osteocalcin or E2F) adj promoter) same (termination adj signal or poly adj ("a" or adenylation))</pre>	IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	2004/02/11 12:09
13	2	((osteocalcin or E2F) adj promoter) same (termination or poly adj ("a" or adenylation))	IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/02/11 12:09

			·	The term of the te
14	2	((osteocalcin or E2F) adj promoter) same	USPAT;	2004/02/11
		(termination or polya)	US-PGPUB;	12:09
			EPO; JPO;	
İ			DERWENT;	
			IBM TDB	
15	1152	promoter same adenovirus same	USPAT;	2004/02/11
""		(termination or polya)	US-PGPUB;	12:09
	]	( cermination of porjul	EPO; JPO;	1 - 2 - 3 - 3
			DERWENT;	
			IBM TDB	
	0755		USPAT;	2004/02/11
16	9755	promoter adj10 (termination or polya)		,
			US-PGPUB;	12:09
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
17 '	397	promoter adj10 (termination or polya)	USPAT;	2004/02/11
		same adenovirus	US-PGPUB;	12:10
			EPO; JPO;	
İ	İ		DERWENT;	
			IBM TDB	
18	7	heterologous adj promoter adj10	USPAT;	2004/02/11
	1	(termination or polya) same adenovirus	US-PGPUB;	12:20
			EPO; JPO;	
	1		DERWENT;	ł
			IBM TDB	!
19	19	heterologous adj promoter adj10	USPAT;	2004/02/11
13	19	(termination or polya) and adenovirus	US-PGPUB;	12:22
		(termination of polya) and adenovirus		12.22
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
1		l	IBM_TDB	
20	0		USPAT;	2004/02/11
		(terminaiton or polyA)	US-PGPUB;	12:22
			EPO; JPO;	
	]		DERWENT;	
			IBM TDB	
21	3	heterologous adj promoter adj20 E1A same	USPAT;	2004/02/11
		(termination or polyA)	US-PGPUB;	12:23
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM TDB	
22	6	promoter adj20 E1A adj20 (termination or	USPAT;	2004/02/11
	Ĭ	polyA)	US-PGPUB;	12:25
		porya,	EPO; JPO;	12.25
			DERWENT;	
122	20	ongolytic adi adonovirus	IBM_TDB	2004/02/11
23	20	oncolytic adj adenovirus	USPAT;	
	1		US-PGPUB;	12:25
			EPO; JPO;	
	[		DERWENT;	
	1		IBM_TDB	
24	2	1	USPAT;	2004/02/11
1	1	adj5 promoter	US-PGPUB;	12:25
			EPO; JPO;	
	1		DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	1
25	19	oncolytic adj adenovirus and specific	USPĀT;	2004/02/11
		adj5 promoter	US-PGPUB;	12:25
1			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM TDB	
27	6	promoter adj20 E1A adj20 (termination or	USPAT;	2004/02/11
-		polyA pr poly adj a or poly adj	US-PGPUB;	12:26
		adenylation)	EPO; JPO;	
		adding to to to to	DERWENT;	
			IBM TDB	
26	_			2004/02/11
26	9		USPAT;	2004/02/11
		adj5 promoter and (termination or polyA)	US-PGPUB;	12:26
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM TDB	

28	10	oncolytic adj adenovirus and (termination	USPAT;	2004/02/11
•		or polyA)	US-PGPUB;	12:27
		,	EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
i			IBM_TDB	
29	0	0::002,020 0m)	USPAT;	2004/02/11
		or polyA) same LTR	US-PGPUB;	12:27
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	2004/00/22
30	39	(termination or polyA) adj10 LTR	USPAT;	2004/02/11
			US-PGPUB;	12:27
			EPO; JPO;	
1			DERWENT;	
	_	/F	IBM_TDB	2004/02/11
31	0	(termination or polyA) adj10 LTR same	USPAT;	2004/02/11
		promtoer	US-PGPUB;	12:27
			EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
	2.0	/+	IBM_TDB	2004/02/11
32	28	(termination or polyA) adj10 LTR same	USPAT;	12:27
		promoter	US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO;	12:27
			DERWENT;	
			IBM TDB	
33	5	(termination or polyA) adj10 LTR adj20	USPAT;	2004/02/11
33	5	promoter	US-PGPUB;	12:29
		bromocer	EPO; JPO;	12.29
			DERWENT;	
			IBM TDB	
34	5	(termination or polyA) adj20 LTR adj20	USPAT;	2004/02/11
73	3	promoter	US-PGPUB;	12:29
		P10001	EPO; JPO;	
			DERWENT;	
			IBM TDB	
35	5	(termination or polyA) adj20 LTR adj30	USPAT;	2004/02/11
-	•	promoter	US-PGPUB;	12:29
		•	EPO; JPO;	
		,	DERWENT;	
			IBM_TDB	
36	2	Cheng.in. and adenovirus same oncolytic	USPAT;	2004/02/11
		_ ·	US-PGPUB;	12:29
i			EPO; JPO;	
'			DERWENT;	
			IBM TDB	

CODEN: HCREDN; ISSN: 0166-0969

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal LANGUAGE: English

A cloned proviral gene for mouse mammary tumor virus (MMTV) was introduced into cultured mouse L cells to det. whether DNA sequences responsible for glucorticoid induction of MMTV-RNA accumulation are linked to the MMTV proviral DNA sequence. A proviral  $(\lambda-MMTV)$  DNA segment flanked by 2 direct long terminal repeating segments (LTRs) was selected from a gene library made from the DNA of a GR mouse having a high incidence of mammary tumors. Sequence anal. of LTR regions showed that 5' (left) and 3' (right) LTRs are identical. Functionally, the LTR regions are subdivided in 3 regions responsible for MMTV-RNA initiation, termination, and polyadenylation. The cloned recombinant mol. was introduced into the TK gene of herpes simplex virus. Five to 10 copies of λ-MMTV recombinant DNA were found per cell. MMTV-specific RNA in these cells showed 8-fold induction following dexamethasone [50-02-2] treatment, whereas very little MMTV-RNA was present in cells grown in the absence of hormone. Thus, glucocorticoid-mediated regulation is cotransferred with the cloned proviral gene into the recipient L cells. DNA sequences flanking the provirus gene were also transcribed and affected by dexamethasone. To further define the regulatory DNA sequence which mediates hormone response, the 3' LTR DNA sequence from a cloned MMTV provirus was recombined with the TK gene of herpes simplex virus (HSV). The resulting recombinant plasmid, TK-MMTV-EX 1.1, was used to transfect TK L cells; a 1.9-kilobase fusion mRNA was induced by dexamethasone. Thus, transcription initiates in the 3' LTR of MMTV and proceeds into the adjacent TK-specific sequences. In addn., the MMTV portion of the fusion gene allows the level of chimeric mRNA present in the cell to be induced by dexamethasone. Like avian leukemia virus, MMTV contains a promoter sequence within its 3' LTR region which allows hormone-mediated transcription of neighboring DNA sequences.

## => d his

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:31:00 ON 11 FEB 2004)

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FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:31:11 ON 11 FEB 2004
L1
              1 S (TERMINATION OR POLYA) (5A) (LTR) AND ADENOVIRUS
              0 S (TERMINATION OR POLYA) (20A) (5 ADJ LTR) AND ADENOVIRUS
L2
              4 S (TERMINATION OR POLYA) (20A) (LTR) AND ADENOVIRUS
L3
              0 S (OSTEOCALCIN OR E2F) (A) PROMOTER (S) (TERMINATION OR POLYA)
L4
             0 S (TERMINATION OR POLYA) (20A) (5 ADJ LTR)
L5
L6
             87 S (TERMINATION OR POLYA) (20A) (LTR)
L7
            13 S L6 (20A) PROMOTER
L8
            13 S L7 AND PY<=2001
             6 DUP REM L8 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9
             39 DUP REM L6 (48 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10
             38 S L10 AND PY<=2001
L11
L12
            32 S L11 NOT L9
L13
             6 S L12 AND PROMOTER
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